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Ochterloney Family



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THE
OCHTERLONEY FAMILY
OF SCOTLAND,
AND BOSTON, IN NEW ENGLAND.

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THE SCOTCH ANCESTRY OF MAJ.-GEN. SIR DAVID
OCHTERLONEY, BART., A NATIVE OF BOSTON,
IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE Scotch furnished a large number of people who early colonized New England. It was on the 10th of September, 1650, that the Council of State in England considered as to the disposal of the Scotch prisoners who had been taken at the battle of Dunbar, just one week previous; and within the following week a scheme had been propounded for the transportation of some of them beyond the seas, while others, on the proposition of Cromwell, the Lord General, were to be sent to Ireland. These last numbered some two thousand, but it was not thought best to send to Ireland the Highlanders, "by reason of their affinity to the Irish." Down and Antrim were counties filled with Scots who had made a first lodgement there in the time of Henry VIII., while in Ulster were also many Scots, as all British landholders, by the articles of the Ulster plantation, were bound to bring households out of England and Scotland to people their lands. From these Scotch settlements in Ireland the New World, during the eighteenth century, received a large Scotch-Irish emigration.

23 Oct., 1650, the Council of State requested the admiralty committee to examine whether or not the Scotch prisoners were being sent to places where they would be dangerous to the English Commonwealth. The proportion for New England was to be shipped forthwith, "as their ship is ready and the place is without danger."

11 Nov., 1650, Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, who was in the North, was ordered to deliver 150 Scotch prisoners to Augustine Walker, master of the "Unity," to be transported to New England.

On 6 Feb., 1649-50, she was ready to sail from Boston, as on that date a bill of health was attested for the "Unity," Augustine Walker, master. Her captain was of Charlestown, where he was admitted to the church in 1640, and where, by his wife Hannah, he had the following children: Hannah, born 1640; Samuel, born 1642; Augustine, born 1646; James born 1647. He died before 8 Aug., 1654, when an inventory of his estate was taken, and administration granted to George Bunker and Edward Burt, whose sale of certain lands was confirmed by the General Court in 1656. At this time complaints were heard in regard to the treatment of Scotch prisoners on board vessels lying in the Thames, and the justices about Blackwall were ordered to receive some sick Scotch prisoners into their pest houses, to be cured at the expense of some persons who had fetched them from the North for transportation to the foreign plantations.

24 March, 1651, the Council wrote Hesilrigge, regarding the Scotch prisoners remaining at Durham under his care, that 300 be delivered to Col. Rokeby, and 200 to Lieut. Col. Killigrew, who had been given license to

transport them beyond the seas, and they undertaking that no use be made of the prisoners to the prejudice of the Commonwealth. Assistance was to be given in shipping them away.

The lot under Rokeby were destined for France. The prisoners were confined in Durham Castle and shipped from Newcastle. In London they were confined in the Tiltyard at Greenwich, and the East India House and yard at Blackwall. Among the troops detailed to guard the prisoners in London, was a troop of horse under Major Stephen Winthrop, the fourth son of Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts.

In 1651, the Scotch taken at Worcester and other places were added, and a commission was formed, 16 Sept., 1651, to have power to dispose to the plantations all the prisoners under the grade of a field officer. 22 Sept., 1651, those prisoners at Liverpool, Chester and Stafford were ordered sent to Bristol to be sent abroad.

At York Castle many prisoners were confined. 2 Dec., 1651, an infectious disease broke out among those in London, who had been ordered to the plantation and inquiry was made as to why they had been left behind, and it was ordered there be paid for their subsistence 4d. a day for privates, and 5s. per week for officers.

Of a shipment from London, 11 Nov., 1651, in the "John and Sarah," John Green, master, bound for Boston in New England, of a lot of nearly 300 Scotchmen consigned to Thomas Kemble of Charlestown, we have not only the record but nearly a complete list of the names of those who were thus forced to assist in the colonization of a new country. The consignee was a merchant of Charlestown, where he first appears as receiving his human freight, and from the proceeds of which he doubtless purchased his house and warehouse in Charlestown, and his interest in saw mills at Dover and on the Piscataqua. The consignors were Robert Rich of London, John Beex and William Green. In this ship was a quantity of provisions, iron-work and household stuff, free of duty by ordinance of Parliament, shipped by Robert Rich, who had, a year previously, shipped on the "Speedwell" a cargo mostly of linens and cloths valued at over £2000.

On the 6 Jan., 1657, a score or more Scotsmen gathered together in Boston "to make a box" in which each was to place sixpence quarterly, and twelve pence was to be paid by new members on joining, the same to be for the relief of themselves when necessary, or of any of the Scotch nation they saw cause to help. One of good report, fearing God and hating covetousness, was chosen as boxmaster. This was the founding of the Scots Charitable Society, which still exists in Boston.

On its rolls we find entered, year by year, the names of its members, and in many cases from whence in Scotland they came. Many of the names became prominent in the affairs of the town and province: Duncan Campbell, book binder; Francis Borland and John Borland; George Jaffray of Piscataqua; George Bethune; John Hamilton, postmaster-general; William Douglas, M.D.; Thomas Inches; Robert Auchmutie; John Smibert; John Scollay; Thomas Handyside Peck; William Hyslop; George Traill, and scores of others, who became more or less prosperous in their adopted country. A large number enrolled were but transients among the population of the largest and most prosperous port of the Northern Atlantic coast, which always had a floating population of mariners and soldiers. Thus, under date of 1739, appears "Peter McKenzie, Cromarty, son to ye Earl of Cromarty." We fail to find him, however, among the progeny of any of the Earls of Cromarty of that period given in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, and are

forced to consider him either an imposter or an example of a Scotch bar sinister. Under date of 1752 we find the name of "David Ochterlony, Montrose." Though there were members of the Ochterloney family living at Montrose at this time, his residence there was only for a short period, and it probably was the port from which he sailed to New England. He was the second son of Alexander Ochterloney, Laird of Pitforthly, and Elizabeth, daughter of David Tyrie of Dunnydeer.

The records showing the antiquity of prominent Scotch families, in their completeness and the amount of data furnished, compare favorably with those of England. The modes of procedure of the courts, and the forms of the Presbyterian Church, in Scotland, are different from those of the Courts and of the Established Church in England, the Public Records also vary. The Parish registers contain not only the vital records, but, in many instances, the minutes of church meetings, with entries similar to those found in our church records in New England, which seem therefore to have been modelled more after the Scotch Presbyterian form. The Probate matters are to be found in twenty-two Commissariat Courts covering the territory of Scotland, the earliest about 1550. These are supplemented by the Records of Retours and Service of Heirs, which go back to 1545, and are similar to the Inquisitions Post Mortem of England. The Saisine records are those of land rights, and date from 1600.

For earlier matter, there are the Great Seal records, Privy Seal, Chancery, Exchequer, Court of Sessions, and Burgh records, Sheriff Courts, Regality Courts, Barony, and Bailie Courts, Diligence records, Register of Arms, &c.; while the earliest must be extracted from the records of the abbeys, and from family archives. From these sources the following facts relating to the Ochterloney family have been gathered.

The English prefixes "Auchter" and "Ochter" are corruptions from the Gaelic "Uachar," meaning upper or top. Ochterloney belongs to Forfarshire, meaning "the elegant top or summit." Between 1226 and 1239, Walter, son of Turpin, exchanged the lands of Othirlony, which had belonged in heritage to his ancestors, for those of Kenny in the parish of Kingoldrum, Forfar, possessed by the Abbey of Aberbrothock. They had been bestowed on the Abbey by a charter of William the Lion, and confirmed by Alexander III., and again by King Robert Bruce.

In Kingoldrum, at the present time, the locality is still known as the farm of Meikle Kenny; while Kyrkton, also mentioned in the charter of confirmation to John de Othrylony, of 3 Sept., 1351, is still identified in the farm of Kirkton, in the same parish.

The family were of some prominence at an early day. Walter Ochterloney is recorded as having sworn fealty to Edward I., in 1296, following the example of Baliol who swore fealty to Edward, at Norham Castle, in 1292.

In 1342, Johanne Ochterloney was Sheriff of Forfar.

In 1351, there appears in the Register of the Abbey of Aberbrothock a confirmation to John Ochterloney, by the Abbot, of the lands at Kenny.

In 1391, William Ochterloney made a gift of the relief of Melgund.

The Register of the Abbey recites in 1409 that William and Alexander were the sons of William Ochterloney.

In the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, under date 4 Nov., 1444, in a confirmation charter of lands in Kelly, we find William de Ochterloney of Kelly, while under date 18 Dec., 1467, we find the King confirms the charter of William de Ouchterloney of the same, who conceded to William de Ouchterloney, son and heir of Alexander de Ouchterloney, the

lands of Balnahardis, with those of "Rattoune Raw" in the Barony of Ochterloney.

It was just previous to the confirmation of 1444 that probably Kelly came into the Ochterloney family by marriage with a Stewart, hence the quartering of the Stewart arms, as shown in the ancient arms of Ochterloney. John Ochterloney of Guynd, *circa*, 1682, furnished to Sir Robert Sibbald, Geographer for the King, an account of Forfarshire, in which he included some remarks about the Ochterloney family and their intermarriages. The Stewart marriage is the first he alludes to, but if it is the one given above, he errs in calling the family that of Stewart of Rosyth, Fife, as it was Stewart of Kellie.

Another statement, that his grandfather saw a letter from Sir William Wallace directed to his trusty friend the Laird of Ochterloney, requiring him to repair with his friends and servants to his aid, has been greatly doubted (Spottiswood Miscellany, p. 350). In 1445, the annual rent from Panmure to William Ochterloney of Kelly was £8, 6s., 8d.

After this date Kelly is called "Kelly alias Ochterloney," or "Ochterloney alias Kelly."

In a confirmation of the lands of Kennymykle, 12 Apr., 1466, by Walter, Abbot of the monastery at Aberbrothock, to Alexander de Ochterloney, son and heir of William de Ochterloney, Master of Kelly, which confirmation also mentions a previous charter from Malcolm the Abbot to the same, there is also mention of Mariote de Drummond, wife of Alexander Ochterloney.

She was probably the daughter of Sir Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth, by his wife Mariota, daughter of Sir David Murray, Lord of Tullibardin. Sir Malcolm Drummond died in 1470. A record of the Drummonds, some of whom intermarried with the Royal family of Scotland, is given, back to about the year 1100, in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

Still later, 6 May, 1493, by the Register of the Abbey, David the Abbot shows the possession of the lands of Kennemekle by the Master of Kelly, and states that James de Ochterloney is son and heir of Alexander de Ochterloney.

13 May, 1517, the King conceded to William Ochterloney of Kelly the lands of Lochle and Inchgromnell, in Glennesk, Forfar. 8 Sept., 1525, the King, for good service, conceded to William Ochterloney of that ilk, and Margaret Gardyne his wife, lauds of Petecurent in Kerrimuir, Forfar, which were those of Archibald, Earl of Angus.

28 Oct., 1525, the Abbot conceded to Alexander Ochterloney, son and heir apparent to William Ochterloney of Kelly, and to Elizabeth Leyrmount the wife of Alexander, the lands of Kennemekyle in Kyncoldrun, Forfar.

10 June, 1530, the King confirmed to Alexander Ochterloney of the same ilk, and Elizabeth Leirmonth his wife, the lands of Kelly alias Ochterloney.

7 Dec., 1547, Queen Mary conceded to James Ochterloney, son and heir apparent of Alexander Ochterloney of the same, lands in the barony of Ochterloney alias Kelly.

In a Retour of Inquest, 30 Oct., 1560, taken at the front gate of the monastery of Arbroath, the name of William Ochterloney of Setoun appears, with others.

23 Nov., 1591, the King confirmed, for good service, to William Ochterloney of the same, the lands and barony of Auchterloney alias Kelly.

4 July, 1603, the King conceded to William Ochterloney, apparent of the same, and Katherine Scrymgeour his wife, the lands of Ochterloney with lands in Rescobie.

20 Jan., 1603, the King ratifies two charters: (1) John, Lord Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, to William Ochterloney and Barbara Rait his wife, of the lands of Seyton in Aberbrothock, dated 31 Apr., 1586; (2) John, Marquis of Hamilton, to James Ochterloney, son of the said William Ochterloney, and Isabell Peirsoin wife of said James Ochterloney, dated 26 Dec., 1601.

In the Commissariat of Edinburgh, under date 6 March, 1598, we have "the Testament Dative and Inventory of the Estate, of Barbara Rait, relict of umquhile W^m. Auchterloney, of Wester Seytoun, wthin the prochin of St. Vigien, Forfar, who quha decessit in the month of October the yeir of God jaji clxxxvii yeirs" * * * * "Follows the dettis awin to the deid. Item ther wes awin to the said umqle barbara rait relict of umqle W^m Auchterloney of West^r Seytoun be W^m Auchterloney of Kellie resten of one yeiris aⁿuelrent the sowme of xl^{li}. Itè be W^m Rait of Hailgrene pfme to his obligac^hm II^c lxvi^{li} xiiis iii^d" * * * "M^r John Rait Sevito^r to my lord of Edzall is beru^t cauⁿ un" (become cautioner). Gilbert Auchterloney, her lawful son, was her executor.

James Ochterloney of Wester Seytoun was witness for W^m Rait of Hailgrene and Robert Rait his second son, under date 13 July, 1599, for the lands of Conansythe, Inverkeillour.

In the Inquisitionum Retornatarum, under date 22 Oct., 1631, we find William Ochterloney of Wester Seaton is heir of his father, James Ochterloney of Wester Seaton.

5 March, 1639, John Ochterloney is heir of William Ochterloney of Wester Seaton.

From the family papers of the Wester Seaton branch, we are informed that the wife of John Ochterloney was Margaret Pearson, and their son, James Ochterloney, married 1 Feb., 1671, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Gairden, Esq., of Midstrath in the parish of Birs.

James Ochterloney had a grant, 3 Aug., 1698, of Wester Seaton, and, on the same day, of Tillifroskie, in the parish of Birs.

Wester Seaton, which had then been in the family for over a century, is in the parish of St. Vigeans in Arbroath, and it is still identified in a farm. The present house is a modern one, but the site of the old mansion of the Ochterloney family can be identified.

James Ochterloney died before 21 Feb., 1727, and is buried at the church of Birs. By his wife Elizabeth he had:

- i. ALEXANDER, b. 14 Feb., 1673.
- ii. JOHN, b. 8 April, 1674.
- iii. JANE, b. 4 July, 1679; m. James Irvine.
- iv. HELEN, b. 1680.
- v. JAMES, b. 15 Sept., 1681.
- vi. PETER, b. 22 Nov., 1683.
- vii. MARGARET, b. 1684; m. 1715, J. Melville.
- viii. MATTY, b. 1685.
- ix. ISABEL, b. 1687.
- x. DAVID, b. 22 Jan., 1690; d. Feb., 1739.
- xi. ELIZABETH, b. 1692.
- xii. ANNA, b. 1693.
- xiii. ALEXANDER, b. 16 Sept., 1695; of whom later.

David Ochterloney of Tillifroskie, born 21 Jan., 1690, died 1739, and is buried at Birs. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Forbes of Balfour

in the parish of Fettercairn, and she died in Feb., 1739, and was carried to the grave with her husband.

On 14 Jan., 1744, Peter Ochterloney of Tillifroskie was served as Heir General to his father, David Ochterloney of Tillifroskie. 26 Sept., 1755, he was served as Heir Special, in Tillifroskie, Boghead, Rammahagan and Birs, to his father David, who died in 1739.

The eight children of David and Mary (Forbes) Ochterloney were :

- i. PETER, who m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Buchan, Laird of Auchmacy, and had five children.
- ii. DAVID, a captain in General Monkton's regiment of foot, who was unm., and d. of wounds received at the Siege of Quebec, Aug., 1754.
- iii. JAMES, a twin of David, d. in Feb., 1739.
- iv. ALEXANDER, a planter in the Island of Dominica, where he d. 25 May, 1779. He m. Mary Ann, dau. of John Gordon of Dominica, and had two daughters.
- v. ELIZABETH, who m. Francis Douglas of Aberdeen and Abbots Inch, son of Robert Douglas of Blackmiln, Logie Coldstone. He was an author, of whom a sketch is given in "Eminent Scotsmen," by Irvine.

Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, the author of the earliest published Scotch Peerage and Baronage, and a kinsman and contemporary of Robert of Blackmiln, states the latter's descent is from John, son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, a grandson of Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, commonly known as "Bell the Cat." Francis and Elizabeth (Ochterloney) Douglas had one son, Robert, a merchant at St. Domingo, and five daughters, one of whom, Bethia, married Hugh, son of John Cochrane, Baillie of Paisley. Hugh and Bethia (Douglas) Cochrane were the grandparents of the late Alexander Cochrane, formerly in business with the late Gov. Thomas Talbot, at Billerica, Mass., and founder, in 1859, of the Cochrane Chemical Works at South Malden, now Everett, Mass.

- vi. MARY, who m. Alexander Dyce of Aberdeen, and had five sons and three daughters.
- vii. ANN, who m. Andrew Tate.
- viii. BETHIA, who m. Charles Tate, an advocate in Aberdeen.

Alexander Ochterloney, born 16 Sept., 1695, son of James and Elizabeth (Gairden) Ochterloney, married 1 Nov., 1721, Elizabeth, daughter of David Tyrie of Dunnydeer; she died 23 July, 1749. He was Laird of Pitforthly, Brechin, Forfarshire. In this parish are still to be found the farms of East Pitforthie and the Mains of Pitforthie. His five sons and two daughters were :

- i. GILBERT, of Newtown Mill and Pitforthly, who m. 25 Sept., 1745, Maria, dau. of William Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Aberdeen. He d. without issue, 6 Feb., 1786.
- ii. DAVID, d. 30 Oct., 1765; of whom presently.
- iii. JAMES, who d. on the Isle of Man, 8 March, 1760, leaving a daughter, *Elizabeth*, wife of Alexander Fairweather of Brechin, and afterwards of Philadelphia.
- iv. ALEXANDER, Lieut. of the "Junno," killed by an accident at Quiberon Bay in 1760; unm.
- v. CHARLES, who d. in Bengal, in 1755.
- vi. ELIZABETH, who d. unm., in 1782.
- vii. JANE, who m. 17 Sept., 1748, John Lyon, Esq., of Forgandenny and Castle Lyon, North Britain. She d. in April, 1775, leaving issue.

David, second son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Tyrie) Ochterloney, was a captain in the merchant service, residing for a while at Montrose. Probably Boston was one of the many ports visited by him in his voyages.

Five years after his first appearance in Boston, 4 June, 1757, his inten-

tion of marriage was published to Katherine, daughter of Andrew Tyler of Boston, by his wife Miriam, a sister of Sir William Pepperell. On 27 June, 1762, he purchased a brick house with about 1500 sq. feet of land, on Back Street, which at that time was that part of Salem Street from Hanover Street to Prince Street.* Meanwhile three sons and a daughter were born: David, Gilbert (d. 1780), Alexander (d. 1803), and Catherine (d. 1792).

The eldest of these was David, born 12 Feb., 1758, who was to revive the glory of the name in a new locality.

Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies" states that Gilbert Ochterloney, the second son, died in 1763. The following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine tells a different story. Under Deaths, 16 Jan. 1780, "Gilbert Ochterling, (Ochterloney), esq.; a very amiable youth, aged about 16. He died at the house of his father Isaac Heard, esq. in the college of arms. [The eighth line in our last, p. 51, col. 2, is a mistake.]" This last refers to a death item of the preceding month, "at the Herald's College, Isaac Heard, esq."

Capt. David Ochterloney, the father, continued his career as a mariner, but a few years after locating permanently in Boston he died, in 1765, at St. Vincent. His will, made at the time of his marriage, was probated 7 March, 1766, and left everything to his wife "Katrin;" but his debts made his estate insolvent, and it was not till 1791 that a sum was realized to close up the estate, by a dividend of six and a half pence on the pound, to his creditors.

His widow went to England, where she married second, Sir Isaac Heard of London, Norroy and Garter King of Arms, and Gentleman of the Red Rod to the Order of the Bath.

Sir Isaac Heard, born 10 Dec., 1740, at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, did not die till 29 Apr., 1822. During his official career as Garter King at arms he proclaimed the titles, &c., at the funerals of six generations of the House of Brunswick. He proclaimed George IV. as King, at Carlton House, 31 Jan. 1820.

The son David, born 1758, was a scholar at the Latin School in Boston when his father died, in 1765. At the age of eighteen he went to India as a cadet, and in 1778 received an appointment as Ensign. In 1781 he was Quartermaster to the 71st Regiment of Foot. He attained the rank of Major in 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1803, and Colonel in 1812. His commission as Major-General bears the date of 1 June, 1814. In 1817 he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and after nearly fifty years of uninterrupted military duty, through impaired health he was forced to resign, with the intention of returning to England, but while at Meerut, for a change of air, died 15 July, 1825. He was Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Battle of Delhi, after which he was sent as Envoy to the Court of Shah Alum. For his conduct in the Nepaulese war he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, and 7 March, 1816, was made a baronet. These distinctions were the occasion of researches in the family history, by Sir Isaac Heard, his stepfather, which resulted in an account of the family back to about the year 1650. This account was kindly placed

* The late Rev. Edward G. Porter, in his "Rambles in Old Boston, N. E.," pp. 346-9, states that the old house still standing on the corner of North and Centre Streets was owned by David Ochterloney, and he gives it the name of the Ochterloney-Adan house. The house was only mortgaged to Ochterloney by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Miriam Tyler, in 1762, about the time he bought his Salem Street house. Tradition states that Sir David Ochterloney was born in a house on Queen (Court) Street.

at the disposal of the writer, by the present baronet, and was confirmed, and added to his own researches.

The arms granted were: Azure, a lion rampant argent, holding in his paws a trident erect or, and charged on the shoulder with a key, the wards upward, of the field; a chief embattled or, thereon two banners in saltire, the one of the Mahratta states vert, inscribed Delhi, the other of the states of Nepaul; the staves broken and encircled by a wreath of laurel proper.

In the patent, granted 1816, the title did not descend, and was re-created, 8 Dec., 1823, and the limitation was extended to Charles Metcalf Ochterloney, of Delhi, son of Roderick-Peregrine and Sarah (Nelley) Ochterloney. Sir Charles married 31 Dec., 1844, Sarah, daughter of William P. Tribe, of Liverpool, and was succeeded by his son, the present baronet, Sir David Ferguson Ochterloney, to whom the writer is indebted for courtesies and hospitality on many occasions.

The arms of the Ochterloney family used in past centuries are those described in the account of John Ochterloney, *circa* 1682:—Azure, a lion rampant argent, within a border gules entoure of eight buckles or. Above the shield a helmet mantled gules and double argent, and on the torse for a crest an eagle displayed azure with an escallop in her beak argent. The motto “Deus mihi adjutor.” These arms were registered by John Ochterloney of Guynd, and two of his kinsfolk, in 1672–1678. Then the Stewart quartering previously used, namely, or a fesse chequy argent and azure, was dropped.

In 1779 there was certified to, in the College of Arms, London: “Azure a lion rampant argent charged on the side with a key in pale of the field and holding in the dexter paw a trident or. Crest, a swan rousant argent ducally crowned or, collared and chained of the last, charged on the breast with a rose gules.” This was probably the work of Sir Isaac Heard.

The crest last given has been modified in recent years, inasmuch as the breast is charged with a huckle gules instead of a rose, and the wings and body debruised by a bendlet sinister wavy azure. The motto is “Spe labor levis.”

Other branches of the family have flourished in Scotland, but the limits of this sketch prevent a detailed account of them.

We have carried out the line of the Wester Seyton branch, from that at Kelly in the middle of the 16th century; and less than a century later, in 1614, William Ochterloney sold Kelly, and the family became seated at Guynd in the parish of Carmilie, six miles west of Arbroath. This was held by the Ochterloney name till the death of John Ochterloney, in 1843, when it went to his nephew, James Peirson.

In 1826, John Ochterloney contested with the government the right of sepulchre, for members of the family, under the high altar of the Abbey of Arbroath, the government having acquired the ruins for preservation. It was decided against him. On the death of Mr. Peirson, by his request Guynd went to Col. T. H. Ochterloney, of the Montrose branch of the family, John Ochterloney of Montrose having married Ann Ochterloney of Guynd, in the previous century.

In 1654, John Ochterloney of Hospitalfield was heir of his father, John of Guynd, in the towns and lands of Hospitalfield, more widely known as the “Monkbairn” of Sir Walter Scott’s “The Antiquary,” the scenes of which are laid in the vicinity of Arbroath.

A short account of the localities in which the Ochterloney family resided might be of some value, in view of the fact that it is usually impossible to find in gazetteers the localities mentioned in ancient deeds and charters of

Scotch families, the names being those of estates, and the parish is often never mentioned.

John Ochterloney, in his account of Forfar, states that Balmadie in the parish of Rescobie, belonging to the Laids of Ochterloney, was the manor house of the family, and their burials were at the Kirk of Rescobie, until they purchased Kelly. We have seen, however, by the earliest charters, etc., that before they acquired Kelly, they had the lands of Kennymykle in the parish of Kingoldrum. A reference to his account of Kingoldrum fails to find any mention of the family having had lands in that parish, though he has made frequent reference to their connection with other parishes. Rescobie is three miles from Forfar, but the parish is six miles long, and the Mains of Ochterloney, so called, is at the extreme south-east end, six miles from Forfar towards Arbroath. To the north-west of Forfar is Kingoldrum, and the farms of Meikle Kenny and Kirkton are about ten miles north-west of Forfar.

From Kingoldrum we pass to Kelly, which is in the parish of Abirlot. Kelly Castle, a fine example of an old Scotch manor, is three miles from Arbroath. It is owned by the Earl of Dalhousie, who inherited it from the Earls of Panmure, and is now leased to a Dundee tradesman. Wester Seyton is in the parish of St. Vigean, and now included in Arbroath. It is a farm which is north of that place, on a high cliff, and has been farmed by the Francis family for about a century. The modern house does not stand on the site of the old mansion.

From Wester Seyton to Tillifroskie is a distance of some forty miles northward, to the Forest of Birse and the Valley of the Dee. It is reached by the railway running between Aberdeen and Ballater. Tillifroskie belongs to the Farquharsons, Laids of Finzean, and is a farm that still retains the name.

The next move of the family was south some eighteen miles to Brechin, ten miles north-east of Forfar and seven miles west of Montrose. There the Laid of Pitforthie held sway at the present farm of the Mains of Pitforthie, which is near the celebrated Glencadam Whisky Distillery. It is but a short journey to Montrose; but the succeeding generation was to be born three thousand miles to the westward, and then the scene changed to India. Thus we have the wanderings of a Scotch family for six centuries.



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